

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1807.

[No. 2001.]

Vol. VII.]

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD, AT THE VENDUE STORE, Corner of Prince and Water streets, A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, may at any time be viewed and purchased at the event limitation and prices.

P. C. Marsteller, v. m.

## FOR SALE,

50 hds. South-west Mountain TOBACCO, Selected for the West-India market.

ALSO,

1 pipe London Bill Wine, 1 half pipe excellent quality. 4 gr. cashes.

Wm. Hodgson.

July 24.

Twenty thousand lbs.

Porto Rico Green Coffee and St. Croix cigars, received per sch'r. Fletcher and Riley, from St. Thomas.

For sale by

R. Veitch and Co.

on

C. Powell.

July 24.

FOR SALE,

## BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.

Ravers Duck, French Brandy, Catalonia White, in half pipes and quarter-casks, New-England Rum, in barrels, Col-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7.

## Public Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Captain John Harper, deceased, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at one o'clock, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, the following

## Very valuable Property

IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, VIZ. ONE piece of ground lying on the south side of Franklin-street, and on the west side of Potomac-street, beginning at the intersection of the said streets, being one hundred and twenty-five feet to the eastward of Water, and running westwardly with Franklin-street thirty-two feet six inches, from thence southwardly eighty-eight feet three inches and one half.

One other piece lying on the west side of Union-street, and to the southward of Franklin-street, beginning on Union-street one hundred and seventy-six feet seven inches to the southward of Franklin-street, and running northwardly with Union-street 88 feet 3 inches and a half, thence westwardly 62 feet 6 inches—Also one half acre of ground lying at the intersection of Royal and Gibson streets.

Mary Harper, Ex'x.

Wm. Hartshorne,

Samuel Craig,

Wm. Herbert,

August 13.

## Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RAY ABAY, sometime in the months of November or December last,

A NEGRO MAN by the name of SAM, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. Robert Smith. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very stout, of rather a yellowish or tawny complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice, and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at Col. Jemmeson's, in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps now be lurking in that neighborhood. But I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland.—If he is taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give Thirty Dollars reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland county, July 24.

## FOR BOSTON,

THE BRIG

## HARMONY,

ROBERT HENRY master.

A fine fast sailing vessel, commodious for passengers—Six hundred barrels will be taken on freight. Apply to JOHN G. LADD.

Who has received per said brig a few half pipes.

## Choice Old Port Wine.

Also, per brig Ruth, a quantity of New Rum in barrels & hogsheads.

Aug. 19.

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP

## COMMERCE,

Capt. JAMES CROUCHILL,

A stout fine vessel, sails well, about 2400 barrels burthen, and ready to take a cargo on board.

William Hodgson.

July 20.

## For Amsterdam (direct)

The Ship

## ALEXANDRIA,

Capt. WESTON.

For freight of one hundred and twenty hds. tobacco, and coffee in bags, or bbls.

Apply to

Lawson & Fowle, Alexandri

o R,

Washington Bowie, Georgetown.

July 23.

## JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Patty from Portsmouth,

AND FOR SALE BY

Lawson & Fowle,

50 tons PLAISTER

100 boxes SOAP

50 boxes Mould and Dipped CANDLES

20 barrels MACKEREL, and

200 boxes Nova Scotia HERRINGS.

August 8

## WANTED,

## A MILLER who is master of

his business, to take care of a merchant mill.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 17.

## JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Leaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Buscilloes,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use;

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floutant

indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms

## WANTED,

## A WET NURSE.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 21.

## Just Received,

By the brig Louisa, John Macnamara, master, from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber, 7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime London particular WINE, of the brand of Scott & Co. fit for immediate use.

August 21.

James Patton.

## ALSO,

## Bills on London for Sale,

Drawn by J. P.

## For BOSTON,

The Brig MARY,

ROBERT B. HALL, Master;

Will sail in a few days, and will take a few hundred barrels on freight if immediate applica-

tion is made to

Lawson and Fowle—

Who have for Sale,

## The CARGO of said Brig,

Consisting of

12 tons plaister Paris; 20 pipes Holland gin, of a superior quality; 150 boxes brown soap; 20 ditto chocolate.

## IN STORE,

10 bales Beerboom gurrals; 15 chests imperial and hyson teas; 20 hds. and 30 barrels N. E. rum; 5 pipes French brandy; 10 do. Holland gin; 1 pipe Madeira and 30 cases claret wine; 20 hds. retailing molasses; 5 bags, and 60 barrels Muscovado clayed sugars; 6 casks superior oil; 16 boxes spermaceti; 150 do. mould, and 30 do. dipt candles; 150 do. brown soap; 100 ditto chocolate; 40 ditto cod-fish; a few quintals ditto, suitable for family use; 150 boxes herrings; 2 casks English sewing twine; 1 case cotton and wool cards; 50 kegs Bellona gunpowder, and a quantity of cheese.

August 21.

## LANDING,

From the board the brig Louisa, from Ma-

DEIRA,

AND FOR SALE,

4 pipes

8 hds.

8 quarter-casks,

## Choice

## Madeira Wine,

Shipped by Messrs Murdoch, Yuille, Wardrop and Co. Of the same quality as they have for some years past sent to Judge Washington and others for their own use, and which is deemed very superior.

William Hodgson.

August 20

## JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,

5000 lbs. best Green Coffee

10 tierces fresh Rice

20 kegs fresh Raisins

12 tierces green Copperas

5 pipes Cogniac Brandy

10 hds. 4th proof Jamaica

30 barrels N. E. Rum

25 barrels Whiskey

10 bales Cotton

5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards

12 boxes Tin Plates.

AND IN STORE,

26 hds. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 11.

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Wednesday the 12th of August next, the estate called CLIFTON on Panther-Skin in Loudoun county, consisting of 205 acres of land, on which was formerly erected a merchant and saw mill, distillery, &c. or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise 1600\$ and the costs of suit, to satisfy Joseph Tidball.

This sale is made pursuant to a decree of the county court of Loudoun, at which time and place due attendance will be given by

The Commissioners.

July 15.

[21]

THE badness of the weather on Wednesday last, prevented a sale of the above property on that day as advertised. It will again be offered for sale on the 12th of September next, at the same place and upon the same terms as above.

The Commissioners.

August 19.

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## THE

## Water-street Academy Establishment for Sale.

If the subscriber can dispose of his Establishment, he proposes to leave Alexandria; therefore a good English teacher, for a moderate sum, on application to him between this and the first of September next, may immediately enter into a school the most completely situated and the best calculated to teach with ease and facility of any in the place, and which has, for many years, been worth from eight to twelve hundred dollars per year, and now has upwards of forty scholars. If it is not disposed of within the above limited time it is more than probable it will not be disposed of at all but continued.

Jonathan Foster.

August 21. The payment will be made very easy to the purchaser.

## IN COMMON COUNCIL,

21st August, 1807.

ORDERED, THAT Abraham Faw, Adam Lynn, and William Rhodes, be appointed commissioners to hold an election at John Hodgkin's tavern, on the first day of September next, for the purpose of electing a member of the common council for ward No. 2, in place of Phineas Janney, resigned.

Test.

JAS. M. M'REA, C. C.

Complete sets of SALMAGUNDI as far as published, or any number to complete broken sets, may be had of

R. GRAY,

Bookseller, King Street

August 14.

## Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

## HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

## MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

## WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

## TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-

timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seeds, (Penn. warranted).

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimen-

to; pepper; ginger, rice and ground; Cay-

enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; basket

salt; starch; fig blue; floutant indigo; Geo-

gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-

der; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;

traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;

gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpow-

der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Brit-

ish battle powder] from F to treble sealed;

chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-

monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and

n-chovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable

for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19.



MONDAY, August 17.

Charles Lee, Esq. appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

Mr. Bennett of Mason county, a witness on behalf of the United States, was called and recognized.

Mr. Botts denied the existence of any such agreement between Mr. Hay and himself; and entered into a long statement to show that Mr. Hay was mistaken. For the truth of his assertions he appealed to the record of the court. However he would agree as a matter of voluntary motion and grace to the introduction of these three witnesses.

The name of the selected jurors and of the venire were then called over. After which John M. Sheppard and Richard Cud were selected to complete the panel and sword.

Proclamation then having been made in due form, the prisoner standing up; the clerk read the copy of the indictment, and afterwards addressed the jury in the usual form.

*In the Circuit Court of the United States of  
America, in and for the fifth Circuit and  
Virginia District.*

guns, swords and dirks, and other warlike weapons; as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did falsely and traitorously assemble and join themselves together against the said U. S. and then and there with force and arms did falsely and traitorously and in a warlike and hostile manner, array and dispose themselves against the U. S. and then and there, that is to say, on the day and the year aforesaid, at the island aforesaid, commonly called Blannerhassett's island, in the county aforesaid of Wood, within the Virginia district and the jurisdiction of this court, in pursuance of such their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid, he the said Aaron Burr, with the said persons so as aforesaid, traitorously assembled and armed and arrayed in manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously and traitorously did ordain, prepare and levy war against the said U. S. contrary to the duty of their said allegiance and fidelity, against the constitution, peace and dignity of the said U. S. and against the form of the act of the congress of the said U. S. in such case made and provided.

and by force of arms traitorously to take possession of a city commonly called New Orleans, in the territory of Orleans, belonging to the United States; contrary to the duty of their said allegiance and fidelity, against the constitution peace and dignity of the said U. S. and against the form of the act of the congress of the said U. S. in such case made and provided.

Mr. HAY then rose to *open the case*, on the part of the prosecution.

In the preliminary stages of the prosecution, in which we are now engaged, many observations were made extremely derogatory to the government under which we live and injurious to the feelings of the counsel employed in the prosecution. It was said among other things that we had indulged an intemperate zeal which transgressed the limits of reason and humanity; that we were solicitous to convict the prisoner, whether innocent or

The prisoner at the bar is charged with treason, in levying war against the United States.—To this charge he has plead not guilty. It is your solemn duty to decide upon the validity of this plea, and you have sworn to decide it upon facts alone. If you attend to the obligation of your oath, any admissions from me will be unnecessary. You will divest your minds of every bias, of all extraneous rumours or political prepossessions. You will enter upon the case with candor, and with a firm determination to do justice between the U. States and Aaron Burr. If after that patient investigation of the evidence, which the importance of the case requires,—you should doubt whether he is guilty, you must decide that he is not.—Such is the language of the law and such the dictate of common sense. If you doubt you must declare him to be innocent. But there is one distinction which I have heard from the lips of jurymen, which seems to me to be a distinction without a difference, and to be founded in folly and in wickedness. I have heard them declare that though as individuals they might be satisfied of the guilt of the prisoner, as men they were not. This is a fallacy. I can conceive that a jurymen may entertain a belief founded on what he has heard out of doors, which is not warranted by the legal evidence before him; but if he once believes, from the evidence, that the prisoner has committed the crime alleged, he is then guilty of treachery to himself, his country, and to his God, if he does not pronounce that belief.

The indictment before you consists of two counts. The first charges the prisoner with levying war on Blennerhassett's island: The second repeats the charge in substance, with this addition, that in order to levy it more effectually, the prisoner had descended the Ohio and the Mississippi with an armed force for the purpose of taking possession of New Orleans. If either of those charges be supported by adequate evidence, you must find the prisoner guilty.

Of the last description of treason it is unnecessary to say any thing, as the offense charged in the indictment is "levying war against" the U. States. This offense being thus constitutionally defined, the only question at this stage of the inquiry is, what shall constitute an overt act of levying war against the U. S.

It is obvious that the interval between the first movements of a treasonable conspiracy and actual hostilities is immaterial. There may be a conspiracy to levy war, but this is not treason. They may advance a step further. They may not only project a plan for levying war, but they may proceed to levy troops; but this is not an overt act of treason. It has even been adjudged by the supreme court of the U. States that the concerned persons may proceed one step further; the separate individuals may proceed to a place of rendezvous; and yet remain on the safe side of the line of treason. But, gentlemen, common sense and principles founded on considerations of national safety, obviously require that the crime of treason should be declared to be complete, before the commission of actual hostilities against the government. If any hostilities must be committed, what is the consequence?—Why, that a man may take his steps until he is sufficiently strong to laugh at all your definitions of treason. He will not strike a blow; he will not commence actual hostilities, until he is prepared to give efficacy to that blow and to bid defiance to your government. Where then is the point at which a treasonable conspiracy shall be said to have arrived at its maturity? I answer, when there is an assemblage of men convened for the purpose of effecting by force a treasonable design; which force is intended to be employed before their dispersion. The answer which I now give is not literally, but is substantially the same with that furnished by the supreme court of the U. S. and is given in conformity to what I understand to be the spirit of this decision. In the opinion of that court delivered by the chief justice on the cases of Bollman and Swarowitz, there occur the following expressions: "It is not the intention of the court to say, that no individual can be guilty of this crime who has not appeared in arms against his country. On the contrary, if war be actually levied, that is, if a body of men be actually assembled for the purpose of effecting by force, a treasonable purpose, all those who perform any part, however minute or however remote from the scene of action, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors." If war then be actually levied, in this manner, every person concerned is to be considered as a traitor. The same idea is expressed in ten or fifteen other parts of this decision. "To complete the crime of levying war against the United States, there must be an actual assemblage of men for the purpose of executing a treasonable design." And again "In the case now before the court, a design to overturn the government of the U. S. at N. Orleans by force, would have been unquestionably a design, which, if carried into execution, would have been treason, and the assemblage of a body of men for the purpose of carrying into execution, would amount to levying war against the United States; but no conspiracy for this object, no enlisting of men to effect it, would be an actual levying of war." If then according to this definition, the accused and his associates had assembled together to attack N. Orleans and separate it from the Union, though no actual force had been used, though no battle had been fought, they would have been guilty of treason. The same idea also occurs in these passages: "It cannot be necessary that the whole army should be assembled and that the various parts which are to compose it should have combined. But it is necessary that there should be an actual assemblage." "The meeting of particular bodies of men and their marching from places of partial to places of general rendezvous would be such an assemblage." It seems to me then, that I am warranted in the answer which I have given, by the solemn decision of this supreme tribunal. Perhaps, gentlemen, in opening this case, I may occupy more of your time than you may think necessary. But you must excuse me. Justice to the accused requires, that I should freely communicate the grounds on which this accusation is to be maintained; that the counsel on the other side may prepare for his defence.

It is necessary for me to state my reasons, for having omitted two circumstances in this definition of levying of war, which the counsel for the prisoner may perhaps consider as essential parts of treason. I have taken no notice of military weapons; nor have I introduced the employment of

any actual force, or any violence, to effect the unreasonable design stated neither of these circumstances I think neither of them according to the constitution and country. I appoint I shall off-

On the first point, before satisfying observations. Before satisfying legal propriety of this omission to state the question on the of common sense. It is true, not always happen in legal discussion, this principle is consulted from the end; but in many respects is most unhappily. Instead then of considering it as it would be presented to us and by judges, let us view it as principles of common sense a policy. It is not necessary that should have arms in their hands, traitors. The act of treason completed, and not even a dagger or even a pen-knife be employed. Suppose a case. Suppose that 5 or 10,000 men assembled within a few miles of the capital, seizing upon the acting legislature, and usurping the government. Leaders of the government. Leaders which is a very difficult support the cavalry and the infantry were to gird on their armor to disperse these men, before execute their treasonable intention; they march; and the conscious of their abominable all directions at the approach of the traitors. Will any one say, they are not traitors to their country? Suppose that any number of men assemble at Blennerhassett will suppose, that they had though I do not believe that fact. They intend to descend the Mississippi to seize upon the mouth of Cumberland river, arms from the Spanish minister. Would the simple of being unarmed produce in their guilt? And would it be absurd to say, that the arms have been put into their hands by traitors, but that they were not before? The supreme court correct opinion on this subject passage: they are silent as to of arms, and in another, if taken, they have expressly. If this point were not to be in this way, what would be the that conspirators would be to touch their arms, until they to strike their blow. Their military weapons placed with them, but they would not take them before their organization completed. On the principle sense then, it is not necessary should have arms to commit the act of treason. And what in the case decided by the you will not find a single necessity of arms being in the conspirators. And in the p. 167, this subject has been mentioned, and my opinion of the judges of the (Judge Chase). It is remarkable in this case, that the same principle by the counsel for the (Dallas) whose opinion is authority with you on this carries along with it the suggestion that the law was against

In Great-Britain there in was passed many years ago, of the reign of Edward the 3. treason in the very identical situation. This statute makes against the king to be treated the framers of our own constitution their great lawyers too, have been so often in use, so of discussion and adjudication fair presumption that they in the same sense which in England. An observation of the court of the United States firms this remark. Fries begs the jury to believe, that for referring to the English that the decision of the subject is no innovation, not but is an exact counterpart. To prove this p. to Foster, p. 238, where there may be treason, that against the country, with arms; and that the only ground, with which the this to effect some treasonable



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of Judge Foster is quoted in East's Reports, v. 1, p. 67, who approves its spirit, and thinks that arms and military array are not essential to treason. I have entered into this tedious investigation of this point, though it did not seem to me to be necessary, because our own courts have, in words too plain to deceive mortal man, pronounced that a bare assemblage of men was sufficient; and because the persons assembled at Blennerhassett's island, were actually armed for offensive as well as defensive purposes. It is to you, gentlemen of the jury, I must submit, how far I have succeeded in justifying the propriety of my having omitted "arms" in the definition of treason.

(Mr. Hall's Speech to be continued.)

## BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, August 19.

Letters from Holland, though they mention the absence of the king and queen of that kingdom, make no mention of the abdication of the crown. The government is executed by the ministers. The health of the king has never been good; and he has gone into Piedmont, to take the waters for his recovery. The queen has been with her mother the empress Josephine, in Paris, but has lately sat out for the waters of the Bagueres near the foot of the Pyrenees.

The accounts, via Europe, of a revolt of the Spaniards at Buenos Ayres, in March last, and of their having declared themselves an independent nation, we are enabled to state, on the authority of advices from the river Plata of dates two months later, are wholly unfounded.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte is to be created grand duke of Hanover.

Admiral Holloway is appointed commander in chief and governor of the British colony of Newfoundland. He is to come out in the Isis, of 50 guns, captain Langhorne. Sir Erasmus Gower is now on the station.

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

The following candid, liberal and highly honorable concessions of Mr. Mitchell, gazetted, who for several years has conducted a village democratic newspaper in this state (and certainly with more of learning and talents than any other democratic editor) will be received with satisfaction by the federal party, and will cause those of the more moderate and considerate among their opponents to pause and reflect.

The article is entitled "Federal Influence." On this subject Mr. M. expresses himself thus:

[N. Y. E. P.] Let us for a moment, consider wherein consists this imminent danger of admitting federalists to a due share of influence in our state and national councils.

In the first place, then, the great body of federalists are Americans, who pride themselves as much on national character as do the republicans, and including the different sections of the republican party, it comprises more of European emigration than does the federal party. Hence there is greater danger of the prevalence of foreign influence in the politics of the republican, than in those of the federal party.

Next I would inquire, and I request every republican candidly to make the same inquiry, whether federalists are not in reality the friends of their country? Are they not as sincerely and as ardently attached to its happiness and welfare as are the republicans? To convince ourselves of this, let us examine characters under our immediate notice. Have we not federal neighbors and federal friends, in whose hands we would be willing to entrust our most important private concerns? And are such men improper persons to be entrusted with the interests of our country? There are yet some leading federalists whom the rage of party has not removed from exalted and responsible office; do these not fill their stations with dignity, usefulness, and patriotic integrity? Would it not be dangerous to displace them for the elevation of characters less qualified, less competent to discharge official duties? It has been said that the federalists are in the interest of the British government. Recent events have proved this assertion a calumny.

Who, on the subject of the late British aggression, have held a stronger language of disapprobation; who, on the occasion, have rallied around the standard of their country with more zeal and ardor than the federalists? Is this not sufficient evidence that they are not in the British interest? and no other interest has it been pretended that they are attached to.

The time has been when it was supposed that a British and a French influence pre-

vailed in this country. That time has long been past, and the American people, not blinded by prejudice, or infatuated by ambition, now see the necessity of guarding against the introduction of every species of foreign influence into the politics of their own country.

I shall leave it then for the judicious, the temperate, and the discerning politician to decide, whether both policy and justice do not demand that federalists should be admitted to adue participation in the affairs of government? Does not our country want their talents in her councils? And in case of war could she dispense with their services? Should this country be involved in vigorous war, alas! how would the bawling, blustering, brave fellows who now dash on the high boards of politics, and swagger, and talk big about battles and blood, how would they wilt and wither away, when called to defend their country's honor, "even in the cannon's mouth!" Then would danger compel us to turn to those on whose ability, experience and bravery, we could rely for defence, safety and protection, whose finances we annually tax for the support of government, but whose counsels and services are rejected by the intolerance of party spirit.

I know the partisan may urge precedent against my arguments, by calling up the wars of federalism and republicanism. But these were "The days of other years," the errors of past times, on which, though much has been said, yet volumes might still be written. My remarks are predicated on the strongest conviction that there is not only in this state, but throughout the United States, a prevailing spirit of moderation, which will finally break down and triumph over the violent spirit of party, and restore the politics of our country to their original purity, or at least place us on such grounds that the great body of the people shall be known only by the name of American party, and their opposers by that of faction.

Let not the prudery of party stare at these reflections. Let the principle be fairly examined. The times are portentous; we are threatened with war from without; contention and violence prevail within. On union and moderation depends our security. Old prejudices must be dismissed, and one common object held in pursuit, the honor, independence and glory of our national character.

## FARMERS, ATTEND!

When your horses discharge water plentifully from the mouth, (which some suppose to be in consequence of their feeding on the latter growth of grass) it is proposed to give two spoonfuls of fine salt and a half spoonful of fine powdered rosin daily, for three or four days: then desist for a day or two, and repeat it at intervals for some time. An observing friend who is willing to do good, and to communicate remarks, "the benefit experienced from using the above method, has been sufficient to authorize its recommendation for further trial."

Yesterday morning departed this life of a lingering illness, Doctor JAMES GILLIES, who has been a practising physician of great eminence in this town for several years, and for philanthropy, by far excelled. His remains will be taken from his house for interment in the Presbyterian burying ground this afternoon at five o'clock, at which time and place his friends and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend.

The Brethren of Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22, are requested to meet at their Lodge-Room, this evening, at half past four o'clock, to attend the funeral of their deceased Brother Dr. James Gillies. It is also requested that they appear in an appropriate dress.

By order of the W. M.

ADAM LYNN, Sec'y.

The Members of the St. Andrew's Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Doctor James Gillies, their late worthy Vice-President, this evening, at five o'clock.

## IN COUNCIL,

21st August, 1807.

## ORDERED,

THAT the street commissioners for the southern district, cause Gibbon-street to be opened next to the river so as to be passable for waggons, drays, &c. and that the dirt be disposed of on such terms as will be most for the interest of the corporation.

ORDERED, That licence be granted John Hodgkin, to keep a horse-market, for the year 1807, and that he pay to the corporation the sum of twenty-five dollars for the same,

ORDERED, That the street commissioners for the southern district, proceed to regulate and repair the side stones on the south side of Duke-street, in front of E. Janney's property, the expense thereof to be charged to the southern district.

ORDERED, That the further sum of thirty-five dollars be appropriated to the repairs of Royal-street, between Queen and Princess-streets, out of the funds of the northern district.

ORDERED, That the street commissioner for the southern district, do proceed to regulate and repair the side-stones in front of the property belonging to the heirs of Daniel Douglass's estate, on the east side of Water-street.

On balloting for a superintendent of quarantine, Dr. Thomas Semmes is duly elected.

On balloting for a master of quarantine, William Patterson is duly elected.

Teste.

JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

## ALEXANDRIA RACES.

THE ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on TUESDAY the 3d day of November next, the course will be in the greatest stile, and enclosed by a complete fence.

The first day's purse will not be less than FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and will probably be more than that sum—all arrangements will be published sometime previous to the races.

Subscribers will pay their subscriptions to Mr. James Sanderson, treasurer. Mr. John Hodgkin is appointed clerk of the course, and all arrangements respecting the course is vested in him.

James S. Scott, Sec'y.

August 25 d3clawt

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of April last, on suspicion of being a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JACK—he is about 5 feet 2 or 10 inches high, very black; when spoken to any ways cross, looks very surly; has a scar on the top of his right hand; is about 36 or 37 years old, and is pretty slender made.—If he is not taken away before the 13th of September next, he will be discharged by the court.

John Snyder, jailor.

August 25. 3t\*

## ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

On TUESDAY EVENING,

AUGUST 25,

Will be presented, a NEW COMEDY, (NEVER ACTED HERE)

CALLED

## A HINT TO HUSBANDS.

(Written by R. Cumberland, esq. author of the West Indian, Wheel of Fortune, &c. &c.)

Lord Transit,	Mr. Wood.
Sir Charles Le Brun,	Mr. Cone.
Heartright,	Mr. Charnock.
Fairford,	Mr. Jefferson.
George Trevor,	Mr. Rutherford.
Pilant,	Mr. Claude.
Sir Harry Sumner,	Mr. Miller.
Codicil,	Mr. Barnett.
Dogherty,	Mr. Cross.
Coachman,	Mr. Cunningham.

Lady Transit,	Mrs. Villiers.
Lady Le Brun,	Mrs. Wood.
Ruth,	Mrs. Cunningham.

## [SECOND TIME HERE.]

To which will be added, an entire new entertainment, called,

## THE WEATHERCOCK.

Old Fickle,	Mr. Charnock.
Tristram Fickle,	Mr. Jefferson.
Briefwit,	Mr. Cross.
Sneer,	Mr. Rutherford.
Barber,	Mr. Barnett.
Gardner,	Mr. Miller.
Servant,	Mr. Cunningham.

Varilla, Mrs. Woodham.

The Evenings of performance in future will be TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

\* \* The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to begin precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.

Admittance—BOX, ONE DOLLAR—PIT, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS—GALLERY, FIFTY CENTS.

Tickets to be had at the office, in front of the THEATRE, at Gadsby's Hotel, and at the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

August 24.

## To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield,

May 1,

eq



# ALMANAC for 1808.

Just Published, and for sale,  
By COTTON & STEWART.

Aug. 24.

The Subscriber has on Hand,

About 20,000 feet Mahogany,  
of a good quality; which he will sell low for  
cash or on a short credit, by the log or plank.

John Muir.

2021 2aw3w

August 20.  
N. B. He still continues to carry on the  
Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, in the neat-  
est and most fashionable manner.

A Journeyman Cabinet-maker wanted.

\* 2000 feet of half-inch Walnut  
Plank for sale.

## GREAT BARGAINS.

**I** TENDING to remove to the state of  
Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to  
dispose of the following valuable and increas-  
ing property upon low terms, which property  
I inherited from my ancestors, who have had  
a legal title to the same for upwards of one  
hundred years.

*One Tract well known by the name  
of Abingdon,*

Being on the Potomac river, between Alex-  
andria and Georgetown and nearly opposite the  
City of Washington, beautifully situated, con-  
taining about FOUR HUNDRED acres, now  
leased to the Mr. Wises for THREE HUN-  
DRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS per annum, with  
other stipulations contained in said lease.

*One other Tract contiguous to the  
First,*

Leased to William Fraser for forty dol-  
lars per annum, containing about SIXTY  
acres.

*One other Tract, containing Ten  
Acres of Bottom Land,*

Adjoining the Four Mile Mill Tract.

*One other Tract contiguous to the  
Abingdon estate*

And within two and a half miles of George-  
Town, containing SEVEN HUNDRED AND  
TWENTY FIVE acres. The greatest part  
of this land is heavily covered with Red and  
White OAK.

A L S O,

*Three Thousand Acres on the Scioto  
River in the state of Ohio.*

This tract descended to me from my uncle  
George D. Alexander, being one moiety of  
the land he was entitled to for his military ser-  
vices during the revolutionary war. All the  
title papers with the wills under which I am  
entitled to the above property, are in the  
hands of *Baldwin Dade*, esq. to whom applica-  
tion will please to be made for terms, &c. he  
being legally authorized to contract and dis-  
pose of all the above valuable property, for  
which good and satisfactory titles will be giv-  
en.

WALTER S. ALEXANDER.

August 13.

## Valuable Property for Sale.

**T** O BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or to-  
gether, four acres of LAND, contain-  
ing from one and a quarter acre to two acres  
each, most eligibly situated without the terri-  
tory of Columbia, extending in a right line  
from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek,  
intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-  
street, and bounding east and west on Pay-  
ette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars  
may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

**R** AN AWAY from the subscriber on the  
20th instant, an apprentice boy, named  
William Suthard, but sometimes calls him-  
self Gothard Suthard, has a down look, and  
light curly hair, five feet two inches high—  
his clothing consisted of a bearskin jacket  
and white pantaloons. Whoever apprehends  
said boy and brings him home or confines him  
in jail, shall receive the above reward.

James Nightingale,

Shoemaker.

August 21.

## District of Columbia.

**N** OTICE is hereby given to all whom it  
may concern, That the Consul General  
of Portugal to the United States of America,  
has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all  
papers that may be necessary for vessels  
bound from the ports of this district to any in  
Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit  
having their bills of health thus certified, will  
be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for  
account of a Portuguese subject, should be  
declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese prop-  
erty; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Delphis.

May 16.

## THE SUBSCRIBER.

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late  
firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a  
final close, OFFER FOR SALE the follow-  
ing

## REAL PROPERTY, viz.

**T** HREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses,  
with elegant stores, on the south side  
of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets,  
lots extending back 175 feet; at present occu-  
pied by Joseph Janney, James Russell, and  
James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is  
considered to be amongst the best for business  
in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side  
of King-street, near the corner of King and  
Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 38 feet on Pitt-street, ex-  
tending back 110 feet, and bounded on the  
south by an alley, on which is a shed occu-  
pied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street,  
between Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied  
by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each  
side of said house. Their situation for busi-  
ness equal to any unimproved property in  
town.

That large and commodious brick tavern,  
in George-Town, with all the buildings and  
improvements attached thereto, situated on the  
main street leading from the public ferry; oc-  
cupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwell-  
ing houses, with brick stables and carriage  
houses, being part of the six buildings, situ-  
ated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of  
Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finish-  
ed brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jef-  
ferson county, late the property of Van Ru-  
therford, with a large garden and the corner  
storehouse on same lot, situate near the cen-  
tre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements,  
a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoin-  
ing, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the  
property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main  
street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a  
central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the  
above property in Charles-Town, application  
may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that  
place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of  
Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, contain-  
ing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring—  
late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract  
there are two settlements, and about 60 acres  
in cultivation, the rest of the land well tim-  
bered; the new turnpike road will pass thro'  
a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis  
living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this  
land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick  
county, about four miles from Winchester  
and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes.  
For particulars apply to *Henry St. George  
Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire  
county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near  
the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by  
Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph  
county, being part of an old military survey,  
on the south side of Glad Creek, considered  
to be of excellent quality. This tract is situ-  
ated in a thickly settled part of that country,  
and contiguous to the main road leading from  
Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-  
river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263  
acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Penn-  
sylvania; situated on the Monongahela river,  
and binding thereon for 3/4 of a mile, about  
one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry,  
and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large  
proportion is rich bottom land, with a valu-  
able orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres  
in cultivation. The main road from Union-  
town to Pittsburgh passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property  
we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on  
the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand,  
and the residue in three or four equal annual  
payments, the purchaser giving bonds with  
security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,

Richard Veitch.

Alexandria, April 25.

## FOR SALE.

On advantageous terms,

**A** THREE STORY BRICK WARE-  
HOUSE, on Union-street, next door  
to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the  
Shipping or Grocery business—Also, a LOT  
of GROUND, at the corner of Water and  
Wolfe-streets.

## TO RENT.

And immediate possession given,

**THE STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE**  
on Fairfax-street, occupied by Jacob Hoffman  
—an excellent stand for the Dry Goods busi-  
ness.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son,

March 14.

Staff

## New Invented Oven.

**I** HAVE obtained from the general Gov-  
ernment an exclusive privilege in an OVEN  
I have invented on entire new principles, for  
baking all kinds of bread, the advantages of  
my plan over those hitherto used are in the  
usual mode: The oven is first heated the fire  
scraped out and the dough put in to bake,  
when the oven is hottest and as the bread  
bakes the oven gradually cools, it will surely  
be conceded when bread is first put into an  
oven it is most tender and least capable of bear-  
ing heat—on my plan the bread is put into  
the oven at the extreme end, or where the  
heat is least and as it bakes it regularly pro-  
gresses into a keener heat until baked. Again,  
it is acknowledged the thinner bread is baked  
the better it is and the longer it will keep; in  
the usual mode of baking the thinner the bread  
the smaller quantity the oven will bake per  
day; on my plan as the oven is constantly in  
blast, the thinner the bread the more the oven  
will bake; added to this the labor of splitting  
wood is saved—the heating, cleaning and set-  
ting an oven also. An oven on my plan if well  
built, is much more durable, takes up less  
room to do the same business, costs much less  
money to build it, requires less fuel to bake  
the same quantity of bread, fewer hands can  
do the same business, in fact, a mind (superior  
to prejudices often attendant on customs long  
established) will be satisfied on a view of my  
oven in operation. I have narrated facts only  
for those who have not an opportunity of see-  
ing the oven in operation.

I submit the certificates of gentlemen whose  
respectability will not be questioned. For an oven  
of twenty feet length and three feet six inches  
width, or the privilege of using it, my price is  
five hundred dollars, and in proportion for a  
larger or smaller one. I will dispose of my priv-  
ilege for states, counties or towns, on liberal  
terms, letters addressed to me post paid, Dum-  
fries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

James Deneale.

Dumfries, July 26.

**W** E, Richard and Stephen Winchester,  
residing in the town of Fredericksburg and  
commonwealth of Virginia, do certify, we  
have built an Oven under the immediate di-  
rection of James Deneale of Dumfries and com-  
monwealth of Virginia aforesaid, on a  
plan entirely different from the ovens in com-  
mon use, and we believe invented by the said  
Deneale. It requires much less fuel than  
the common oven and may be used without  
splitting the wood, of course there is great  
saving of labor; we have baked every kind of  
biscuit and can say truly that it bakes well.  
We consider it as a valuable improvement and  
well worthy the attention of bakers.

R & S. Winchester.

Fredericksburg, January 23, 1806.

These are to certify to all whom it may con-  
cern, that I, Andrew Jamieson, biscuit baker,  
in the town of Alexandria, and district of Co-  
lumbia, was in the town of Fredericksburg, in  
the state of Virginia, some time since the  
middle of last January, and there did attend  
great part of one day to see the operation of  
biscuit baking in the new invented oven in the  
possession of Messrs. Richard and Stephen  
Winchester, of Fredericksburg, which oven I  
have every reason to believe is the sole in-  
vention of Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries,  
in the state of Virginia, and hereby declare  
and aver, that I saw said New Invented or  
Perpetual Oven bake large and small biscuits  
in as short a time and as regular a manner as  
any oven I have seen these forty years I have  
been at the baking business. Given under my  
hand this sixth day of February (in Alexandria  
and district of Columbia) in the year one thou-  
sand eight hundred and six.

Andrew Jamieson.

**N. B.** Not having sufficient experiment of  
said oven above mentioned, I cannot ascertain  
what may be saved in wood or labor, only that  
wood will do without the labor of chop-  
ping and splitting, as is necessary with old  
fashioned ovens.

A. J.

New-York, December 1, 1806.

**T** HIS is to certify that I have been using  
the patent oven, invented by James Deneale,  
esq. of Dumfries, Virginia, since April last,  
to considerable advantage in this city, I have  
no doubt of its possessing considerable advan-  
tages over the old method, such as a saving of  
fuel and labor, in consequence of which the  
proprietor is enabled to make the bread much  
thinner and consequently more proper for long  
voyages on a hot climate.

Again, as a part of the operation requiring  
most skill and practice is abridged by this meth-  
od; more of the work may be done by boys  
or men little experienced in the business.

Not being acquainted myself with the old  
method, I will not attempt to state the differ-  
ences between them, but that it is greatly in  
favor of Deneale's method must be evident to  
the most superficial observer.

Robert Hartshorne.

## For Sale or Rent,

**A** COMPLETE two story brick DWEL-  
LING HOUSE, and Lot of Ground,  
situate on Princess-street, between Wash-  
ington and Columbus-streets. There are on  
the premises, a Smoke House and other out  
buildings. For terms apply to

John F. Smith.

August 19.

201 1aw3w 44

## Iron Works for Sale.

**T** HE subscriber is duly empowered to  
tract for the sale of a handsome  
Land adjoining, lying on the river Rappa-  
hannock, about nine miles above Fredericks-  
burg. This tract abounds with inexhaustible  
of the richest iron ore and an ample supply  
wood for coal. The site for the works is  
advantageous in the extreme, commanding  
the whole course of the Rappahannock by a  
natural canal, into which the whole force of  
the river may be turned at a small expense.  
There has been a furnace and other works  
formerly erected here, and the ore found on  
trial abundant and good. When it is con-  
sidered that this property is within nine miles  
of tide water, and that the navigation from  
the site of the works to tide water may be at a  
small expense be rendered practicable to trans-  
port every heavy article to market; which is  
considered from the contiguity of these works  
the seat of government, no iron establishment  
can supply cannon and shot on so good terms  
(competent judges having pronounced the ore  
on this tract of superior quality for cannon),  
doubt cannot be entertained of the great value  
of this property. The title is indisputable, and  
a great bargain may be had. The subscriber  
will at any time attend those inclined to view  
the premises, and can show an accurate sur-  
vey of the tract on application to him at Dum-  
fries, in Virginia.

James Deneale.

201 1aw

July 23

To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
BY COTTON AND STEWART,  
ALEXANDRIA.

## MAVOR'S

**UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,**  
Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy  
and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Ele-  
ments of the English Language.

## THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

**N** OTWITHSTANDING the vast number of  
story books for children in the Nursery, which  
have been written within these few years by persons of  
distinguished abilities and fashioned with their own  
taste, it must still be allowed, that there has not appeared  
an introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools,  
that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular  
compilations of Dyer, Dilworth and Fennell. The  
superiority has been attended to with sedulous care;  
and writers of the first eminence have contributed to  
rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has  
most invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most  
tells and ignorant workmen. The consequence has  
frequently been, as might be expected from such a  
cause: the rate has been raised, the very compen-  
sation; and it has often proved more difficult to remedy  
error, than it would have cost pains to place originally  
the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be im-  
possible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps  
pride of acknowledged literature could not stop to an  
occupation reputed to mean, as that of compiling a spell-  
ing Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice,  
has ever been a task delegated to the most laborious  
hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in  
the infant mind, is an employment that cannot be dis-  
graceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Lowth  
wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men  
of rank in literature have benefited the public by similar  
productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written,  
if no one has learned to read: it is in vain that the sub-  
est devices are made in any art or science, if the  
generality of the world are precluded from profiting  
therein, for want of previous instruction in the first prin-  
ciples with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced  
of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his re-  
marks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be  
regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to  
those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than  
himself, he cannot think that labor dishonorable; nor  
is it manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor  
has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judi-  
cious will appreciate his motives and his production  
they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more  
influenced by early impressions than many seem willing  
to allow. The stream will always flow inured with  
the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane prin-  
ciple, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be per-  
manent to the last. The first books we read can never  
be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, dis-  
tincted. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care  
has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as  
the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to  
some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in  
the more easy progressive lessons, where *Ruse* was intro-  
duced to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found  
to please and to improve, nor will this be thought diffi-  
cult. To tread in the steps of a Barbauld, a Jaimeson,  
Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accompa-  
ny their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only  
acquired a little taste and judgment, which any person  
eng conversant with education and books ought to pos-  
sess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that  
this manual for early youth will be found much better adapted  
for the purpose than any that has preceded it, and is  
consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers  
in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their  
labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pu-  
pil, than the dry inanity of most books of the kind, and  
it cannot fail to rebound to their credit also, by giving  
youth an opportunity of gaining as much general knowl-  
edge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed.  
Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom  
British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing  
them with many valuable opportunities of improving  
themselves) when he earnestly pressed this work on the Ed-  
itor's attention "That a Spelling Book frequently con-  
tains the whole library of a poor child, unless when com-  
pulsed to put a bible into his hands, & it consequently ought to  
contain as great a variety of useful matter as the  
will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly  
on this principle.

Woodstock, Oct. 29th, 1802.

Printing, in its various branches  
handsomely executed at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

**SALES AT V**  
**On every Tuesday**

**WILL BE S**

**AT THE VENDU**

Corner of Prince and  
A variety of Dry Goods  
Particulars of which will  
be given in the bills of the  
ALL kinds of goods w  
and the prices of wh  
can at any time be viewed a  
lowest limitation and price  
P. G. M

Public S

Pursuant to the last will an  
tain John Harber, dece  
to the highest bidder, a  
one o'clock, at the CO  
THURSDAY, the 27th  
ing

Very valuable

IN THE TOWN OF AL  
ONE piece of ground  
side of Franklin-stre  
intersection of the said street  
and twenty-five feet  
Water, and running west  
lin-street thirty-two feet  
thence southwardly eight  
inches and one half.  
One other piece lying  
Union-street, and to the  
lin-street, beginning on U  
dred and seventy-six feet  
southward of Franklin-s  
northwardly with Union-s  
es and an half, thence w  
inches—Also one half ac  
at the intersection of  
streets.

Mary Harp

Wm. Hart

Samuel Cra

Wm. Herb

August 13.

FOR SA

20 blds. South-we

T O B A C

Selected for the Wes

A L S

1 pipe } Lon  
1 half pipe } ex  
4 qt. casks } W

July 31.

Twenty thou

**Porto Rico Gro**  
St Croix Sugars, received  
and Riley, from St. Tho

For sale by

R. V

C. F

July 21.

FOR SA

BY LEWIS

An assortment of BAC  
eleven to eighteen shill  
part of them entitled to d  
Bayens Duck.  
French Brandy.  
Catalonia Wine, in bu

New-England Rum, &  
Cod-Fish, and Stone I  
May 7.

Twenty-five Do

**RAN AWAY**, sometime

member or Dec  
who was hired in t  
to a Mr. Robert Smi  
years of age, about 5 fo  
high, very strait, of rath  
ney complexion, stutters  
voice, and generally see  
when spoken to. He ha  
meson's, in the county o  
perhaps now be hiring i  
but I think it more pro  
gone to the state of Mar  
will give the above rew  
Maryland and brought to  
by Dollars reward.

Bald

Virginia, Westmorel  
county, July 24.